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FIFTY-THIRD
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOURNE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
For the Year 1925.

TO THE BOURNE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

Whereas the Annual Reports for the last four years have, by request of the Minister of Health, been simple summaries of the work done in your district in each of these years, the Annual Report for the year 1925 has to be a Survey Report, and as such has to enter into more detail as regards the various conditions in your district that affect the general health of the population residing therein.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area, 82,163 acres (Land and Inland Water).

Population, Census 1921—12,650. Estimated population for 1925
=12,740.

Physical features and general character of District.

The soil of the Bourne Rural District varies in character as one proceeds from the Eastern to the Western portion, according to the strata found underneath. East of the Car Dyke is fenland which consists of peat, silt and mud washed down by the various streams. To the West of the Car Dyke, and embracing most of the Aslackby, Bourne and Deeping Districts, Oxford Clay with detached portions of cornbrash predominates, whilst in the extreme West of the district—the Corby district—the strata consists chiefly of oolite and cornbrash. The former consists of a thick bed of clay which is used at Little Bytham in the manufacture of the well-known clinker bricks.

The chief industry is agriculture, which finds employment for the bulk of the inhabitants.

Number of inhabited houses in 1921=3331. in 1925=3387.

Number of families or separate occupiers in 1921=3191, of which 5 per cent. have two families.

Rateable value £122,664. Sum represented by a penny rate £269 on reduced assessable value.

The amount of Out-Door Poor Law Relief for the year ending 31st December, 1925 was £3,762.

VITAL STATISTICS.

		TOTAL	M.	F.	
Births	{ Legitimate	240	125	115	} Birth-rate 20·48
	{ Illegitimate	21	8	13	
Deaths	...	178	84	94	Death-rate 13·9

Deaths of infants under one year of age.

	TOTAL	M.	F.
Legitimate	16	10	6
Illegitimate	5	2	3

This makes an infantile death-rate of 80 per 1000 births.

As regards the deaths in the Bourne Rural District in 1925, the chief causes were heart disease (35 cases), Pneumonia (16 cases), Tuberculosis (16 cases), and Cancer (11 cases). Compared with 1924 Pneumonia caused many more deaths, Tuberculosis slightly more deaths, but Cancer, strange to say, caused not nearly so many deaths in 1925 as it did in 1924, when there were actually 31 deaths. It would be futile to speculate on the cause of this greatly lessened number of cases, when we do not know the actual cause of Cancer—possibly sufferers from Cancer are beginning to seek the aid of the Surgeon at an earlier period of the disease, when his services are more helpful.

Influenza caused 9 deaths, Measles 1 death, Whooping Cough 1 death, Puerperal Sepsis 1 death, Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) 2 deaths, Rheumatic Fever 1 death.

Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Encephalitis Lethargica, Meningococcal Meningitis and Appendicitis were not responsible for any deaths.

General Provision of Health Services.

Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority or by the County Council.

(1) TUBERCULOSIS.—The Bourne Rural District Council have cause to congratulate themselves on the completion of the Tuberculosis Pavilion, with its twelve beds, for the treatment of Tuberculosis patients, on the site of their Isolation Hospital.

This has been rendered possible by the Ministry of Health making a grant of £180 for every bed which Kesteven County Council guarantees to keep occupied, and by a loan for the remainder of the cost of building and furnishing the Tuberculosis Pavilion.

An agreement has been entered into with the Kesteven County Council, by which ten of the twelve beds are to be retained for the exclusive use of Kesteven County Council cases of Tuberculosis—At the time of writing, all twelve beds are occupied by County Council patients.

(2) MATERNITY.—No hospital provision is made for Maternity cases, except the Bourne Poor Law Infirmary. This, as I have mentioned in previous Reports, would make an excellent Maternity Hospital for the whole District, and the problem of finding capable private maternity nurses would be rendered much easier.

(3) CHILDREN.—There is no hospital set apart for the treatment of children.

(4) FEVER.—The Bourne Isolation Hospital is in constant use for cases of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and Enteric Fever.

(5) SMALL-POX.—A temporary Small-pox Hospital has been provided for the joint use of the Bourne Urban District and Bourne Rural District Councils. Fortunately, there has been no need during 1925 for this hospital to be used

(6) OTHER HOSPITALS.—The Butterfield Hospital in Bourne, with its ten beds, supplies in great part the requirements of Bourne and the surrounding villages for ordinary medical and surgical cases. It is supported by voluntary contributions and some endowments.

There is no Institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children, except the Bourne Poor Law Infirmary.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(A) FOR INFECTIOUS CASES.—A well appointed Motor Ambulance is kept at the Isolation Hospital for the removal of infectious cases.

(B) FOR NON-INFECTIOUS CASES.—No provision is made at present. The Ambulance formerly provided by the Red Cross Society was returned to the latter in the course of 1925, owing, I believe, to the trouble and expense of its upkeep.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

A Maternity and Child Welfare Centre for Bourne and the surrounding villages is open every alternate Thursday, from 2.30 till 4 p.m., for consultations and treatment. The Medical Officers

of Health for the Urban and Rural Districts attend during these hours. This Centre is well attended by the mothers and children, and our thanks are due to Miss Bell, J.P., and the other ladies who assist our Health Visitor (Miss Martin) in this good work. School Clinics and Tuberculosis Clinics are likewise held once a week at Bourne. They are staffed and financed by the County Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

One MEDICAL OFFICER (part time) who holds the diploma of Public Health of the University of Cambridge.

One SANITARY INSPECTOR, who acts also as Sanitary Surveyor and Inspector under the new Meat Regulations. He holds the Inspector of Nuisances' Certificate and Meat and other Foods Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

One HEALTH VISITOR—A fully-trained Hospital Nurse who has also the C.M.B. Certificate—for the Bourne Urban District and part of the Bourne Rural District. She devotes her whole time to the mothers and babies and school children in addition to assisting at the School Clinics and Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. Her services are much appreciated.

The Health Visitor is appointed by the Kesteven County Council, and her reports on sanitary defects, discovered in the course of her visits to houses in the Bourne Rural District, are forwarded to me by the County M.O.H.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(A) GENERAL.

1.—District Nurses, superintended by the Kesteven County Council, are stationed at Morton, Rippingale, Billingboro' and Corby.

2.—The Grimsthorpe Cottage Benefit Nursing Association supplies maternity and general nurses.

(B) FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No special nurses are available for this purpose. Practically all cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria are removed to the Isolation Hospital.

MIDWIVES.

Certified Midwives are stationed at Morton, Rippingale, Billingboro' and Market Deeping. There is also one at Greatford, who practises in the Bourne Rural District. Their salaries are paid in part by the Kesteven County Council.

CHEMICAL WORK.

Samples of drinking water are usually analysed by the M.O.H.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

WATER.

The available water supply of the district is very unequally distributed. Along the low lying Eastern portion good drinking water is easily obtained at a reasonable cost by boring into the limestone, whereas, in the higher lying Western portion of the district good drinking water is more difficult to get.

Morton, Dunsby, Dowsby, Billingboro', Horbling and Market Deeping are almost entirely supplied by deep bores or springs.

Corby, Creeton, Couthorpe, Little Bytham, Castle Bytham, Careby, Holywell, Aunby, are mostly supplied by springs.

Swinstead and Grimsthorpe are supplied by deep wells.

The remaining villages obtain their drinking water chiefly from shallow wells, although in several there are also one or two deep bores which might be utilised to a greater extent than at present. The water obtained all over the district is very hard, and in the case of the shallow wells it is, in many cases, liable to pollution from the character of the surrounding soil and the faulty construction of the wells.

During the past five years, eight deep bores have been made, one of these in 1925.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The Welland, at Deeping St. James, and the Glen at Corby are very much polluted by the sewage of these villages.

The pollution of these rivers ought to engage your attention in the immediate future, as it could easily be obviated.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE.

The drainage and sewage of the whole district leave much to be desired.

This matter, however, has been attacked in earnest during the past year, and various lengths of sewers have been put in at Corby, Northorpe, Thurlby, Deeping St. James, Langtoft, Aslackby, and Pointon.

For particulars see the Report of the Sanitary Inspector, attached hereto.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

In dealing with the closet accommodation in this district our aim has been to abolish, wherever possible, the old insanitary deep privy vault. In its place we have tried to substitute either water closets or pan closets, and, failing these, privy ash pits.

At the present time we estimate there are 5 per cent. water

closets, 30 per cent. pan closets, 15 per cent. privy ash pits, and 50 per cent. of the old insanitary deep privy vaults.

During the past five years 90 insanitary deep privy vaults have been abolished and there have been constructed 15 new water closets, 35 new pan closets, and 7 new privy ash pits. During the same period 58 privy vaults have been converted to pan closets, and 1 pan closet into a water closet.

SCAVENGING.

No scheme of scavenging for any of the villages is at the present time in force. Previous to the Great War a partial scheme had been tried in Billingham and the Deepings, but this was discontinued on the score of expense. As pan closets become more numerous in the large villages, the more necessary does a regular system of scavenging become.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

During the past year 1646 House Inspections have been made under the Public Health Act of 1875.

Eighteen houses were inspected under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910. The Sanitary Inspector's Report shows the various repairs to dwelling houses and other sanitary works which have been done in 1925.

I may mention, however, that during the past five years 12 new cowsheds have been built and 18 cowsheds remodelled, also 9 new dairies built and 1 dairy remodelled.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No necessity has arisen for the Local Authority to take action for the abatement of any nuisance from smoke.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

There is one Lodging-house at Deeping St. James which is regularly inspected and always found suitable for the purpose.

SCHOOLS.

The sanitary condition and water supply of the various schools in your district is steadily improving. Out of 25 schools, 10 have pan closets, 7 have privy ash pits, and only 8 have the old deep vaults—the latter are gradually being converted either into pans or privy ash pits.

As regards the water supply, most of the schools have either a supply laid on to the premises or in the near neighbourhood, but our aim is to secure in every case an abundant supply of good drinking water for the school children.

Housing.

I. General Housing Conditions in the area :—

(1) General Housing Conditions.

The housing conditions in this district vary considerably in the different villages. In the larger villages, such as Billingham, Folkingham, Morton, Corby, Castle Bytham, and Deeping St. James, there is a good deal of slum property which ought to be closed as soon as new houses are built for the displaced tenants. Some of the smaller villages, on the other hand, leave little to be desired. The houses are good in themselves and the owners take a pride in them.

(2) (A) Extent of shortage or excess of Houses.

A real shortage of suitable houses for the farm labourer exists in nearly every village, and there is no excess of houses anywhere in the district.

(B) Measures taken or contemplated to meet any shortage.

Eight Council houses and 11 private houses have been built during 1925. During the past five years 93 houses, with and without the Subsidy, have been built : and still more will be erected in the immediate future.

(3) No important changes in population are probable in the near future.

II. OVERCROWDING.

(1) EXTENT.—A good deal of overcrowding still exists.

(2) CAUSES.—The small size of many of the houses renders them unfit for a family, and the shortage of houses, in other cases, leads to two families living in the same house.

(3) MEASURES TAKEN OR CONTEMPLATED FOR DEALING WITH OVERCROWDING.—Until more houses have been built we try to prevent gross overcrowding by insisting on some of the inmates of overcrowded dwellings sleeping with relatives who have better sleeping accommodation.

(4) PRINCIPAL CASES OF OVERCROWDING IN THE YEAR 1925, AND ACTION TAKEN.—Two cases of overcrowding occurred in Morton, and one case of overcrowding occurred in each of the following villages, viz., Thurlby, Little Bytham and Rippingale. In the Little Bytham case, a letter was written to the L.N.E. Railway, whilst in the Morton and Rippingale cases legal notices were served, and a prosecution was brought against the occupier in the Thurlby case who was ordered to abate the overcrowding and fined £1.

III. FITNESS OF HOUSES.

- (1) (a) General Standard of Housing in the area. See under I (1).
(b) General Character of the Defects found to exist in unfit Houses.

The usual defects found are dilapidated roofs and floors, insufficient light and ventilation, absence of suitable place for storing food, damp walls owing to absence of damp course and concrete foundations. In many cases the floor of the house is below the level of the adjoining ground. Insanitary Privy Vaults and defective drainage are still frequent.

(c) How far the defects are due to the lack of proper management and supervision by owners, or to waste or neglect by tenants. In a great many cases the owners have neither the means nor the inclination to remedy the defects. Our own experience with Council houses shows that tenants are frequently careless or even destructive with other people's property.

- (2) General action taken as regards unfit Houses under :—

(a) The Public Health Acts.

(b) The Housing Acts.

Most of the Improvements have been done under the Public Health Acts, but for further information see under "Housing Statistics for 1925."

- (3) Difficulties found in remedying unfitness, either under the Public Health Acts, or under Section 3 of the Housing Act 1925. Undoubtedly great difficulties have been encountered in remedying unfitness, but the vigilant eye of your Inspector and his perseverance have effected a good many improvements in house property in this district. Where an owner shows a disposition to remedy defects, your Council is always willing to grant an extension of time. There are practically no back to back houses in the district.

- (4) Conditions so far as they affect housing, as regards water supply, closet accommodation and refuse disposal.

Most houses have a water supply of a kind, but the surroundings are such as to render it frequently unfit for drinking.

Closet accommodation is still too frequently of the Privy Vault description, and refuse disposal is often left to take care of itself until your Inspector interferes.

- IV Unhealthy Areas. No action has been taken with regard to unhealthy areas under Part I or Part II of the Housing Act, of 1890.

- V. Bye-laws relating to houses, to houses let in lodgings, and to tents, vans, sheds, &c. :—The existing bye-laws seem to be sufficient for the purpose.

VI. General and Miscellaneous. Your Sanitary Inspector takes every opportunity of informing householders as to the proper use of sinks, water closets, &c., and of the advantage of burning all household refuse.

Housing Statistics for the Year 1925.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b)).	19
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:	
(i) By the Local Authority	8
(ii) By other bodies or persons	11

1. *Unfit dwelling-houses.*

Inspection.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	... .. P.H.A.	1646
	... .. H.A.	18
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	... ..	18
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	... ..	16
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	... ..	2

2. *Remedy of defects without Service of formal notices.*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	104
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3. *Action under Statutory Powers.*

A.—Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	... ..	nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—		
(a) By Owners	... ..	nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	... ..	nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	... ..	nil

B. — Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	11
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—				
(a) By owners	...	...	...	10
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners				nil

C.—Proceedings under sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	...	16
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	16
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit	...	...	2
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	2
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	nil

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

The milk produced within your district is of good quality and the arrangements for the supply and distribution of the same are satisfactory. The Milk and Dairies Consolidation Act, 1915—The Milk and Dairies Amendment Act, 1922, and the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops Orders are all in force in your district and work smoothly.

(i) Action taken as to tuberculous milk and tuberculous cattle	...	...	...	nil
(ii) Number of Licences granted for the sale of milk under special designations, classified as in the fourth Schedule to the milk (Special Designations) Order 1923; types of apparatus licensed for the pasteurisation of milk	...	...	...	nil
(iv) The summarized results of the bacteriological Examination of samples of graded and other milk				nil

(b) MEAT.

- (i) The various Slaughter-houses in the District are inspected every week by your Sanitary Inspector, whom you have appointed Inspector under the new Meat Regulations. For particulars as to the diseases found in meat—see Inspector's report. All condemned meat is sent to the Manure Works of Mays Chemical Manure Co., Ltd., Bourne.
- (ii) Administration of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, as regards the Stalls, Shops, Stores and Vehicles is carefully carried out.
- (iii) There are no public Slaughter-houses in the district. The number of private Slaughter-houses in use in your district at the beginning and at the end of the last five years is shown in the following table.

	In 1920	In January, 1925.	In December, 1925.
Registered	23	23	21
Licensed	3	6	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	26	29	25

(c) OTHER FOODS.

The sanitary condition of bake houses and other premises where foods are manufactured in your District is, in the great majority of cases, satisfactory.

- (d) No cases of food poisoning have occurred in the Bourne Rural District

Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious Diseases. Infectious Diseases Generally :—The notifiable infectious diseases were comparatively few in number, and, excluding Puerperal Fever, Pneumonia and Tuberculosis, there were no deaths.

Your Council supplies Diphtheria Antitoxin, free of charge, so there is no reason why cases of Diphtheria should not have the benefit of this remedy at once. In many cases I find that quite inadequate doses of Diphtheria Antitoxin are injected before their admission to hospital.

No cases of Encephalitis Lethargica have been notified during 1925, and no deaths have been attributed to this disease.

Pneumonia is becoming more frequently notified, although not fully so, as the figures given in the tabular statement show. Only twenty-five cases were notified, and yet there were sixteen deaths from Pneumonia; if every case had been notified, this would mean a death rate from Pneumonia of sixty-four per cent—a terrible mortality indeed.

No cases of Malaria, Dysentery or Trench Fever were notified during the past year.

Pathological and Bacteriological specimens are sent to the Clinical Research Association when considered advisable.

Practically all cases of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and Enteric Fever are sent to your Isolation Hospital, and the bedrooms and bedding, &c., of patients disinfected.

Return cases of Scarlet Fever are very rare in your district, although particular attention has been devoted to this point.

Swabs are frequently taken from the other inmates of a house where Diphtheria has occurred, when there is any reason to suspect a "carrier" case. So far no use has been made of the Schick Test for Diphtheria, or the Dick Test for Scarlet Fever, chiefly because there have been so few cases of these diseases.

There have been no primary vaccinations, and no re-vaccinations by your M.O.H. under the Public Health (Small-pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917. The school masters and school mistresses regularly report to your M.O.H. cases of infectious diseases in their respective schools; more particularly, cases of Measles, Mumps, Whooping Cough and Chicken-Pox.

Influenza was the cause of 9 deaths—5 males and 4 females—chiefly due to Pneumonia supervening. Considering the extensive epidemic that occurred in the first 4 months of 1925, the deaths were very few.

No cases of Anthrax or of Rabies came to my knowledge during 1925.

No adequate provision is made for the cleansing and disinfection of verminous persons and their belongings. This is a matter which should receive your attention, especially as it effects school children. To send verminous children to school should be treated as a punishable offence, in the same way as is provided for in Section 126 of the Public Health Act, 1875, where the penalty for exposure of "Infected Persons" and Things may be as much as £5.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) during 1925.

Disease.	Total Cases notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths
Small-pox ...	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	16	16	—
Diphtheria ...	5	5	—
Enteric Fever ...	1	1	—
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	1
Pneumonia ...	25	—	16
Other Diseases generally notifiable ...	—	—	—
Other Diseases notifiable locally, viz.—Chicken-pox }	7	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1925.

Age Periods	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
20	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
25	4	1	—	—	5	3	—	1
35	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
45	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	6	5	—	—	6	5	3	2

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

No action has been taken under these Regulations, but in one case the Sanitary Inspector had to warn the dairyman who was suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis that he must refrain from handling the milk in any way, and he agreed to do so.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925. Section 62.

No action has been necessary under Section 62.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(3) No case of Puerperal Fever has been notified during 1925, but one death was returned as due to Puerperal Sepsis.

Measles and Whooping Cough were very prevalent in your district, but only one death from each of these diseases took place.

Diarrhoea in children under two years was the cause of 2 deaths.

No case of Poliomyelitis was notified.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum occurred in two cases, both males.

	Notified.	Cases Treated		Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths
		At home.	In Hospital.				
Ophthalmia Neonatorum }	2	2	—	2	—	—	—

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Factories (including Factory Laundries) inspected	...	2
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) „	...	149
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises „	...	—
Total		151

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Nuisances under the Public Health Acts.

Want of Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	nil
Want of Ventilation	...	...	...	...	„
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	„
Want of Drainage of Floors	...	...	...	...	„
Other Nuisances	...	...	...	...	„
Insufficient Sanitary Accommodation	...	...	...	...	„
Unsuitable or defective ditto	...	...	...	...	„
Not separate for sexes ditto	...	...	...	...	„

Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts.

Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouse...	...	„
Other offences	...	„

OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES (Section 108).

Wearing Apparel—Making, &c.	...	...	...	nil
Cleaning and washing	...	...	...	„
Household Linen	...	...	...	„
Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets	...	...	...	„
Curtains and Furniture Hangings	...	...	...	„
Furniture and Upholstery	...	...	...	„
Electro-plate	...	...	...	„
File making	...	...	...	„
Brass and Brass articles	...	...	...	„
Fur pulling	...	...	...	„
Cables and Chains	...	...	...	„
Anchors and Grapnels	...	...	...	„
Cart Gear	...	...	...	„
Locks, Latches and Keys	...	...	...	„
Umbrellas, &c.	...	...	...	„
Artificial Flowers	...	...	...	„
Nets, other than wire nets	...	...	...	„
Tents	...	...	...	„
Sacks	...	...	...	„
Racquet and Tennis Balls	...	...	...	„
Paper, etc., Boxes, Paper Bags	...	...	...	„
Brush making	...	...	...	„

Pea picking	...	...	...	nil
Feather sorting	...	...	...	"
Carding, &c., of Buttons, &c.	...	...	...	"
Stuffed Toys	...	...	...	"
Basket Making	...	..	...	"
Chocolates and Sweetmeats ..	...	...	...	"
Cosaques, Christmas Crackers, Christmas Stockings, &c.	...	...	...	"
Textile weaving	...	...	...	"

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN GALLETLY,

Medical Officer of Health.

Bourne,

May, 1926.

Bourne Rural District Council.

Report of the Sanitary Inspector

For the Year ending December 31st, 1925.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE BOURNE RURAL
DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in submitting my Fourteenth Annual Report of the Sanitary Works carried out in my Department during the year.

We are beginning to get once more into a normal stride, and have moved forward in Sanitary improvements.

I am pleased to report progress in the drainage in your District.

The following Sewers have been dealt with:—

In the Parish of Deeping St. James, 200 yards of 6-inch sewer has been inserted.

30 yards of 6-inch sewer has been inserted in the Pointon Parish.

In Thurlby and Northorpe, 570 yards of 6-inch sewer has been inserted.

500 yards in Northorpe, 70 yards in Crown Lane, Thurlby.

Corby Parish, 100 yards of 12-inch sewer has been inserted.

Aslackby Parish, 65 yards of 6-inch sewer.

Langtoft Parish, 20 yards of 15-inch sewer.

These new sewers have removed some long standing nuisances and will certainly prove as a tonic to the health of the people in the various Parishes. We have also looked after the domestic drainage to houses, having put in 62 new drains, and 22 old drains have been remedied.

Closet accommodation has received attention also, having abolished 17 more Insanitary Privy Vault Closets.

Cowsheds have received attention, of which we have 75. Two cowsheds have been remodelled during the year, and one new Dairy.

Slaughter-houses have received very special attention, as the new Meat Regulations desired. The amount of meat in lbs. condemned is well over 12,000 lbs., as the tabulated column will show.

The subsidy given for housing has proved an impetus for private building of houses, eleven houses being built during the year by private persons.

Our Council has put up eight more Council houses, which is bringing our Council house total up to the grand total of 136 Council houses now in your District, and still you are building more cottages, which will prove that your Council are alive to housing needs.

We have not done anything in regard to Baston Water Supply. Nor yet Hanthorpe or Pointon. You will remember that three samples of water were taken in the various parts of Pointon Village, which were condemned by your Medical Officer of Health as unfit.

We certainly report progress but much requires doing to bring your District up to a higher standard of sanitation. Many things are before your Council at the end of the year, which, I hope, will be established facts before the year 1926 ends.

The following are the Inspections and Visits made during the year ending 31st December, 1925.

No of House Inspections	..	..	..	1646
„ House-to-House	..	..	..	18
„ Works in progress (visits thereto)	..	..	..	209
„ Dairies and Cowsheds	..	..	..	109
„ Slaughter-houses	..	..	..	809
„ Workshops, &c.	..	..	..	149
„ Visits on account of Infectious Disease	..	..	..	30
„ Schools inspected	..	..	..	16
„ Common Lodging House Inspections	..	..	..	6
„ Appointments and Interviews	..	..	..	283
„ Petrol Stores inspected	..	..	..	19

Total .. 3294

The following are the Sanitary Works executed during the year ending 31st December, 1925.

Houses provided with Eaves, Gutters and Spouting	..	5
Houses provided with New Roofs	.. ..	2
House Roofs repaired	.. ..	4
House Roofs renewed	.. ..	1
Houses provided with New Bedrooms	.. ..	7
Rooms provided with New Windows	.. ..	25
Rooms provided with New Ceilings	.. ..	3
Rooms provided with New Floors	.. ..	6
Houses provided with New Living Rooms	.. ..	2
Rooms provided with New Doors	.. ..	1
Rooms provided with New Grates	.. ..	1
New Staircases provided	.. ..	2
No. of New Drains inserted	.. ..	62
„ Drains remedied	.. ..	22
„ W.C.'s inserted	.. ..	3
„ W.C.'s repaired	.. ..	1
„ Inspection Chambers	.. ..	16
„ Disconnection Chambers	.. ..	13
„ Fresh Air inlets inserted	.. ..	5
„ New Septic Tanks inserted	.. ..	1
„ New Cesspools built	.. ..	2
„ Cesspools abolished	.. ..	1
„ Wells cleansed	.. ..	1
„ Pumps repaired	.. ..	2
„ Water Bores inserted	.. ..	1
„ New Baths	.. ..	1
„ New Bathrooms	.. ..	1
„ Yards paved	.. ..	23
„ Privy Vault Closets abolished	.. ..	17
„ New Pan Closets built	.. ..	11
„ Privy Vault Closets converted to Pans	.. ..	10
„ Closets ventilated	.. ..	17
„ New Vent Shafts to Sewer	.. ..	1
„ Vent Shafts	.. ..	5
„ Soft Water Tanks repaired	.. ..	1
„ Tap supplies of water laid on	.. ..	2
„ Filters	.. ..	1
„ New Washhouses erected	.. ..	2
„ New Coalhouses erected	.. ..	1
„ New Pantries erected	.. ..	4
„ Linen Rooms	.. ..	1
„ Cloak Rooms	.. ..	1
„ New Landings	.. ..	1
„ New Coppers	.. ..	1
„ New Corridors	.. ..	2
„ Stables repaired	.. ..	1
„ Pig Styes, floored and drained	.. ..	6
„ Chimneys repaired	.. ..	2
„ Cowsheds remodelled	.. ..	2
„ Dairies remodelled	.. ..	1
Total		294

The following is a list of Unsound Food condemned as unfit for the food of man, and destroyed during the year ending 31st of December, 1925.

BEEF CONDEMNED.

Suffering with Tuberculosis	2278 lbs.
Suffering with Dropsy	2256 "
Unsound condition	1750 "
Bruised condition	508 "
Suffering with Hydræmia	1260 "
" " Actinomycosis.. .. .	212 "
" " Pericarditis	110 "
Putrid condition	420 "
Fevered condition	420 "
Suffering with Rupture of the Gullet	500 "
Emaciated condition	1560. "
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Total	11,272 "

MUTTON CONDEMNED.

Suffering with Hydræmia	250 lbs.
" " Septic Pleurisy	60 "
" " Dropsy	55 "
Unsound condition	335 "
Putrid condition	180 "
Emaciated condition	80 "
Flanks condemned	10 "
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Total	970 "

LAMBS CONDEMNED.

Suffering with Septic trouble	14 lbs.
" " Nephritis	14 "
" " Pleurisy	7 "
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Total	35 "

VEAL CONDEMNED.

Infested with Parasities	412 lbs.
Emaciated condition	112 "
Condemned, suffering from Inward Bleeding	25 "
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Total	549 "

PORK CONDEMNED.

Suffering from Swine Erysipelas	336 lbs.
" with Genl. Tuberculosis	336 "
" with Lencocythemica	112 "
" with Septic Pneumonia	112 "
Unsound condition	588 "
Leg of Pork, Broken Stifle	7 "
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Total	1491 "

OFFALS CONDEMNED.

Beasts Heads affected with Actinomycosis	5
" " with Tuberculosis	..	..	..	16
" " with Purples	..	..	..	1
" " in unsound condition	..	..	..	1
" " with Erysipelas	..	..	..	3
" Lungs with Tuberculosis	..	..	..	6
" " Pneumonia	..	..	..	3
" " in unsound condition	..	..	..	1
" " with Parasites	..	..	..	2
" Livers with Tuberculosis	..	..	..	3
" " with Abscesses	..	..	..	5
" " in Septic condition	..	..	..	1
" " with Pneumonia	..	..	..	1
" " in unsound condition	..	..	..	1
" " with Parasital disease	..	..	..	1
" " Fatty Degeneration	..	..	..	1
" Hearts with Pneumonia	..	..	..	1
" Cheeks in unsound condition	..	..	..	1
" Spleen in Tuberculous condition	..	..	..	1
" Offals with Hydræmia	..	..	..	1
" Offals in unsound condition	..	..	..	2

Total .. 57

All offals of Oxen affected with Local Tuberculosis, Mesentery Fat and Glands diseased condemned.

CURED MEAT CONDEMNED.

Shoulders of Bacon in putrid condition	..	..	..	28
Bellies of Bacon in putrid condition	..	..	..	3

Total .. 31

In conclusion, I desire to thank the Council, the Medical Officer of Health, and other Officials for all their kindness, courtesy and support in the performance of my duties.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN ROSS,

Sanitary Inspector.